727 Estonian farmers who were attached to their
661
177 homes and land, bought with hard labor from the
47
474 German estate owners some generations before. With the collectivization of agriculture the Estonian farm owners have become attached to the large kolkhozes, and Estonian industry has been organized according to the needs of the Soviet Union, its production going mainly to the USSR.

871 Political indoctrination is carried out in all
659
208 schools from kindergarten through the university; persecution of the Church seemed to be much more obvious now than it was during the First Occupation.[1]

642 The members of the government of the Esto-
661 nian SSR and other Communist officials who escaped to Russia when the Germans occupied Estonia, returned and resumed their duties as

[1] [See vol. 116, pp. 57-65, 72 -- Analyst]

1 Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

883 665 626 years; and the Communist Youth (Comsomol, as it is called in Russia), for youth from 15 to 20. On the other hand, there are complaints that the number of members in these organizations is low. The unpopularity of these organizations, despite the fact the certain economic rewards are given for membership, may be due to the fact that their members act in schools as spies among fellow students and teachers.

873 208 Adult education which flourished in independent Estonia under the Educational League has been completely liquidated and the People's Halls, the former Public Houses, are used now only for political indoctrination and anti-religious propaganda under the supervision of the Inspector of Political Education in each district and [658] town. The numerous public libraries in villages have been reported to be almost all purged and destroyed.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

Annex "A," Subparagraph 2g,

Political Background

PROPAGANDA

208 The entire Soviet political system is built on propaganda and the methods of propaganda in Estonia do not differ essentially from those used in Russia proper. The aims of Soviet domestic propaganda vary from time to time, correlating with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, but they are basically the same always. Stress is laid always on the advantages of kolkhozes, increased productivity in agriculture and industry, industrialization, Socialist competition, praise of the Stakhanovites, the Red Army, Navy and Air Force, the superiority of the Soviet Union over the decadent Western world, which soon will collapse, and so on. As Estonians are familiar with Communist propaganda tactics; they pay little attention to it.